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From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

ATHEISM.

BY W. C. EVERETT, ESQ.

"The fool hath said in his heart there is no God."

Sceptic! cast thine eyes around thee,
And o'er Nature look abroad;
Let her many voices tell thee
Of thy mighty Maker—God!

To the spangled vault above thee,
Now thine eye beclouded raise;
Read its burning hymn of glory
To the great Creator's praise.

Turn thee to the troubled ocean,
Mark the wonders of the deep;
See you nought in its commotion,
In its waves that never sleep?

View the young Spring's flowery raiment,
Mark the zephyrs, odorous, bland;
Let the Summer's verdant garment,
Speak they not a Maker's hand?

Look at Autumn's yellow sheaves;
View the granaries running o'er;
Blight has seared the Summer leaves,
And the woods are gay no more.

Listen now to Winter's murmur;
See he comes with frost and blight;
Filling stoutest hearts with tremor,
Clothed in tempest, storm and night.

Sceptic! when you mark these duly,
When you heed stern Reason's nod;
Tell me, proud one, tell me truly,
Can you say, "There is no God?"

SUMMARY JUSTICE OF OLDEN TIME.

In the early settlement of the colony of Connecticut, about the year 1642, under the administration of Edward Hopkins, who for several years was Governor of the Colony, a law was passed by the General Court, as it was then called, prohibiting the killing of deer during those months in the year in which they were poor and of little or no value; and subjecting the offender to the penalty of a fine of forty shillings, "one moiety thereof to be paid to the treasurer of the town wherein the offence should be committed, and the other moiety to him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect. And in case the delinquent shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, he shall be publicly whipped on the naked body, not exceeding 20 stripes."

Sometime in the month of April, a month in which the law forbade the killing of deer, one of the Governor's neighbors called on him and stated that a buck, for a length of time, had been in the habit of feeding on a field of wheat near his house, belonging to him, and had become fat—praying his excellency, under the circumstances, to give him permission to kill the deer. The Governor replied, "I possess no authority by which I can dispense with the law—it would be of evil tendency and by no means admissible." The applicant urged his suit by informing the Governor that he was poor, had a family of small children—that although it was out of the season for killing deer, yet the buck had fattened upon his property, and it would be a great favor to have permission to kill it. "I cannot," replied the Governor, firmly, "permit any one, under any circumstances whatever, to violate the law—if you *should* proceed to kill the deer, have you any reason to suppose any one would feel disposed to prosecute?" "I have one neighbor," replied the applicant, naming him, "who like myself, is poor, and who frequently kills deer himself contrary to the law, though nobody complains of him—this neighbor, I have reason to fear, would prosecute for the benefit of that part of the penalty to which he would be entitled by the statute." "But," said the Governor, "in case you *should* kill the deer—though remember I give you no permission to do it, would it not be advisable for you to make a present to that neighbor of a quarter of the venison to secure his friendship and silence?" Upon this, the applicant, without pressing his Excellency farther, made his bow and retired.

About three weeks after this, the neighbor who had been named, called upon the Governor, made complaint, and demanded a warrant against one of his neighbors for killing a deer contrary to law. "What evidence," asked the Governor, "have you in support of your complaint?" "Why," replied the complainant, "he told me himself he killed the deer, and more than that, he gave me a quarter of the venison." "Indeed!" said the Governor, "and how did you find it? was it eatable at this time of the year?" "O yes sir," replied the complainant, "it was really fat—we have had an open winter, you know sir, and the deer fed on a field of wheat belonging to the man that killed it, and was as fat as deer usually are in the fall of the year." Upon this disclosure of facts, the Governor suggested to the complainant whether it would not be better the thing pass off without any prosecution. "You ought to consider," said he, "we are here in a new country—provisions are scarce—many of us experience great difficulties in sustaining our families—you are not insensible that the reason and object of the law were to prevent the destruction of the deer during the season in which they are poor, and not fit to be eaten—you say this venison was fat, and had become so by feeding on the wheat of the neighbor who killed it. In addition to this, you acknowledge he gave you a quarter of the venison. Now, under all these circumstances, would it not be considered unreasonable and even ungrateful, to insist on prosecuting this neighbor, who by your own account, has been so kind to you?

But notwithstanding these suggestions this second Shylock continued to press his suit, observing to the Governor, "I know my rights, sir,—I know I am entitled to one half of the legal penalty—I also know, sir, you are sworn to maintain and execute the law—you cannot, you dare not disallow my complaint and deny me the benefit of the law!" The complaint was filed, a warrant issued upon it, and the delinquent was arrested and brought before the court, and upon being put to plead the matters charged in the complaint, pleaded 'guilty.'

As soon as the Governor had pronounced the sentence of the law upon him, the delinquent, in a mild but firm tone of voice, replied, "situated as I am, I cannot undertake to pay the fine of forty shillings—I feel unwilling to starve my wife and children by shunning my back from the lash of the whip—I shall offer it as a satisfaction in lieu of the fine." The Governor accordingly made out and delivered to the constable the warrant of execution. A knowledge of the proceedings had roused a spirit of indignation among the neighbors against the prosecutor, and had brought them together to attend and hear the trial. The delinquent presented his naked back to the officer, observing to him that it would be unnecessary to tie his hands as he should neither make resistance nor attempt to escape. The constable tied a light tow string to the end of a short stick and began to perform his duty, by strokes more suitable to brush away flies than to inflict pain upon the back of a criminal. The Governor who stood by with his law book under his arm, counted for the constable; and as soon as *ten* were numbered, cried out, "stop, sir, let us see how the law reads!" Then opening the book, read "the other moiety to him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect." "This prosecutor is entitled to one half of the penalty—take him and bestow upon him the remaining ten stripes."

"O, but stop a little," said he, starting back, "touch me if you dare! Why, I have not been tried—you can't whip *me*," and made some attempt to escape. But the bystanders, regarding the command of the Governor, more than the remonstrances of the complainant, instantly laid hands upon him, not in the most tender and delicate manner, and having bared his back, and by the assistance of cords placed him in a posture of hugging a tree, made room for the approach of the officer. The tow string was now exchanged for a good and sufficient horsewhip—"Mr. Constable," said the Governor, "you are acquainted with the circumstances attending this case—I hope you will perform your duty faithfully."

"Yes, please your Excellency," replied the constable, "I think I know my duty, and I *guess* I shall discharge it to the satisfaction of all present, with the exception of one only. I have already executed one sentence according to *law*—this I intend to execute according to *law and equity both*."

By the time the stripes were all told, the sufferer's back exhibited ample testimony of the indignant feeling of the speculator, and presented a durable *sarcographic* record of the prompt administration of summary justice.

SEVENTY-SIX.

Wives, whose husbands show but little fondness for home, should examine carefully their general conduct, to see if they are not themselves partly to blame for this alienation. If a wife does all in her power to make her husband fond of home, and carefully avoids any word or exhibition of temper that would tend to make him feel uncomfortable while there, even if he has shown a fondness for other company, she will gradually and surely win him to his own fireside. A drunkard is of course an exception. The wife of a drunkard must *suffer* without hope in *this* world; but she should suffer in patient hope of a resurrection to a life of blessedness, after the toil and pain of her mortal existence is over.

The Newport Mercury of Saturday week announces that *that* number completes *eighty years* since the said paper was first published by James, elder brother of Dr Benjamin Franklin.

An excellent Test.—If you want to know whether it is safe to trust a man with goods on credit, see if he is a *paying* subscriber to some good newspaper.

Debate in the
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speech of Mr. Bond,

(OF OHIO,)

On Mr. Hopkins's Resolution to divorce the Government from the Press.

(Concluded.)

But, Mr. Speaker, no man better knows all the use of office than Mr. Kendall. I have read a political tract, written, I think, by Dean Swift, entitled somewhat in this way; "The convenience of a place at Court, or a sure mode of providing garments for a whole family." Mr. Kendall appears to understand the "*modus operandi*" of this matter. The printed list of clerks in his Department exhibits his farther-in-law and two nephews, with salaries of $1,000, $1,200, and $1,400; and thus we see a family provision of nearly $10,000 a year, including his own salary. But Mr. Kendall is not the only officer who thus takes care of his own household. If provision of this kind be evidence of "faith," few of them will be found "infidels." The President's son has an office, which I have already mentioned, of $1,500 a year. The Secretary of State's son, until very lately, held the place of District Attorney in Alabama. A near relation by marriage of the Secretary of the Treasury has a comfortable annuity of $1,400 in the Navy Department; another holds the appointment of naval officer in Boston, with a salary of 3,000 per year, besides being President of the Lafayette Bank of that city; and a third is the Cashier of the Franklin Bank of that city, which became a special pet under the pet bank system. These gentlemen would all make excellent sub-Treasurers!

Mr. Bond said, when the proposition for retrenchment was under consideration here in 1828, the friends of Mr. Adams, by way of proving that he and they desired every just economy and reform, pointed to his Message recommending it. How were they answered? Why, sir, Mr. Ingham, who soon afterwards was made Secretary of the Treasury, said it was indeed true that the Message did recommend it, but he wanted to see more practice and less profession in this matter. There were no specified reforms found in the Message; he could only find there one of those formal recommendations, which were as unmeaning, he said, as the words "your humble servant" at the foot of a letter. Mr. Randolph, in the same debate, used this language, on the subject of retrenchment and reform:

"The President did recommend them in one of those lofty generalities with which all sermons, political or religious, abound; which might be printed in blank, like law process, and filled as occasions might require. But, sir, (said he,) I am for looking at the practices, and not at the precepts of the parson, political or religious."

Mr. Bond said this rule of Mr. Randolph was perfectly just; it was thus shown, too, to be avowed by this Administration, and he was willing to judge them by their own rule, and thought to this they ought not to object. He would leave it to the House and to the People to say whether the "practices" of this Administration "had conformed to their precepts."

Was the recommendation in General Jackson's inaugural address one of those "lofty generalities" just spoken of, and defined by Mr. Randolph? The "Unit Cabinet" must have lost the art of reading, otherwise "reform" was not quite so "legibly inscribed" as the General imagined. That patronage of the Federal Government which was said to be brought into conflict with the freedom of state elections has greatly increased, and is still unrestrained in the same conflict.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Bell) has for years labored to bring this House to the consideration of a bill to secure the freedom of elections, and thus carry into effect the recommendation of General Jackson's inaugural address. Able as that gentleman is, and untiring as he has been in his efforts, the measure proposed by him has received the frowns instead of the favor of the Administration. He and the venerable Senator from the same state (Mr. White) were the early and devoted friends of General Jackson, and they still desire to carry into practical effect the principles which they, with General Jackson, profess to be governed by. They feel and know the imminent danger which threatens the country, in the increased strength of the patronage of office. They see, and we all see, that the office holders are "abroad in the land." For a description of this growing phalanx and its powerful incentive to action, I will draw on high authority. A member of the Senate (Mr. Grundy,) a zealous friend of General Jackson, the evidence of which has been already given in his own words, held this language, when aiming to pull down the old Administration: "When I see (said he) an office holder interfering in elections, it has occurred to me that he was thinking of his salary, and is, therefore, an unfit adviser of the People."

Mr. *Speaker*, that which occurred to Mr. Grundy no doubt often occurred to you at the same period. The proposition is a very natural one, and I think that recent events have strengthened rather than impaired its truth. But I beg the future indulgence of the House while I read what another distinguished friend of General Jackson said, when debating the subject of retrenchment and reform on this floor. I allude to Mr. Buchanan, now a Senator from Pennsylvania, and, with his continued and growing devotion to the party, what he said will certainly be considered "orthodox." I find, by that debate, that he said it was well known

"That when a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office-holders (said he) are the *enlisted soldiers* of that Administration by which they are all sustained. Their comfortable existence often depends upon the re-election of their patron. Nor does disappointment long rankle in the hearts of the disappointed. Hope is still left to them; and bearing disappointment with patience they know will present a new claim to office at a future time."

This passage of Mr. Buchanan's speech proves him to have been an observer of men and things, and familiar with the leading principles of human action. He dreaded the consequences of the selfish spirit of the office-holder, and induced the country to believe that Gen. Jackson and his friends would provide a suitable restraint upon it. But I fear, sir, the People will be left to conclude that this gentleman is one of those "political parsons" described by Mr. Randolph, whose "practices" do not correspond with his "precepts." It is certain that, under the favorite Administration of the gentleman and his friends, the office-holders have received new life instead of a check. But I must yet point out another discrepancy between Mr. Buchanan's profession and practice. In the same debate, he reviewed, with censure, several of the foreign missions, that to Russia included; and particularly condemned any practice allowing a minister to "return after one year's absence." His language is: "If such a practice should prevail, our ministers, in violation of the spirit of the existing law, will receive, by adding the outfit to the salary, $18,000, instead of $9,000, for one year's service." "I am," said he, "against the practice." This, Mr. Speaker, was his precept. But, sir, in a brief space of time after condemning and saying "I am against the practice," we see him take the bounty and become one of the "enlisted soldiers" whom he had described, and go on a foreign mission to Russia, where, after staying "a twelve-month and a day," he pockets the "18,000, instead of $9,000, for a year's service," and comes home!

This seems to be an appropriate time to compare the precepts and practice of Mr. Randolph, too, who said he "was for looking at the practice, and not the precepts, of the parson political or religious." In that same debate, Mr. Randolph said he "could not permit any motion connected with the division of the spoil, to mingle with" his exertions. He would not, he said, give up his constituents and the pleasure of his home, "for a clerk-ship in the War Office, or a foreign mission; or even for a Department of State." He said, "there had been an improvement in the plan of sending ministers abroad, and bringing them back, when they have finished their business; for," said he, "they are now sent abroad on *sleeveless* errands, that they may come back *re-infecta*, to pocket their emoluments." Mr. Speaker, the Greeks and Romans both held it to be a highly useful, but exceedingly difficult, matter to know one's self. Modern history, and our own times, add new force to the truth of that position. I do not at all question the perfect sincerity of Mr. Randolph, when he uttered the sentiments; but great as he may have been, and skilful as he professed to be, and, no doubt, was, in the motive of human action, after events proved how little he knew of himself. Sir, we soon found Mr. Randolph given up his constituents, and leaving all the boasted endearments of his district, for a foreign mission to Russia, where, so far as any public advantage resulted from it, he emphatically went on a "sleeveless errand," and "came back *reinfecta*, to pocket his emoluments!" Indeed, this mission to Russia seems to have been specially dedicated by "the party" to short terms of six and twelve months, for the advantage of some of the "enlisted soldiers" described by Mr. Buchanan. In this way, the cost of that mission has been inordinately increased; and it is high time that this drain on the public Treasury for private benefit should be checked.

Mr. Bond said it was not to be disguised that many of the politicians who engaged in the debate and strife of the times to which he had alluded, had been surprised, if not disappointed, by events which soon followed. A singular exchange of position has taken place between two of these gentlemen. When the retrenchment resolution was discussed, a friend of the then Administration, Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, took ground, not in terms, but somewhat similar to that now avowed and practised by the dominant party, "that the spoils belong to the victors." Mr. Wickliffe, a Jackson reformer, denied and condemned such a right. He was appointed a member of the retrenchment and reform committee, and, after General Jackson came into power, Mr. Wickliffe zealously endeavored to carry out the promised reform; but not finding the co-operation he had expected, he abjured the "party." About this time, it happened that the reformers avowed the doctrine "that the spoils belong to the victors," and Mr. Pearce enlisted under their banner.

Sir, has not the country been disappointed? Have not the People been deceived and allured by specious and vain promises? Has not the Federal Executive patronage inordinately increased, and is it not still unrestrained? Is not the power over it abused and perverted? Do not the expenses of our General Government far transcend in amount all our past history? Why are these things so, and why has not this "plague been stayed," Mr. Speaker, according to your plighted faith? I will tell you why, sir, but I prefer doing so in the language and illustration of one of your own friends, Mr. Buchanan, of the Senate, to whom I have before referred. In his speech here, to which I have already alluded, and when he was assaulting the (then) administration, he thus exclaimed: "The very possession of power has a strong, a natural tendency to corrupt the heart. The lust of dominion grows with its possession; and the man who, in humble life, was pure and innocent and just, has often been transformed, by long possession of power, into a monster. In the sacred Book, which contains lessons of wisdom for the politician as well as for the Christain, we find a happy illustration of the corrupting influence of power upon the human heart. When Hazael came to consult Elisha whether his master, the King of Syria, would recover from a dangerous illness; the prophet, looking through the vista of futurity, saw the crimes of which the messenger, who stood before him, would be guilty, and he wept. Hazael asked 'why weepeth my lord?' The prophet then recounted to him the murders and the cruelties of which he should be guilty towards the children of Israel. Hazael, in the spirit of virtuous indignation, replied: 'Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?' And Elisha answered: 'The Lord hath shown me that thou shalt be King over Syria.' This man afterwards became King, by the murder of his master, and was guilty of enormities, the bare recital of which makes us shudder."

How true, and, alas! how applicable is this sacred illustration to those who invoked its use in elevating themselves to power!

Suppose, Mr. Speaker, that some inspired Elisha had been present when you and Mr. Buchanan, with others engaged in the debate which has been referred to, and moved by the sympathetic tear of the prophet, you had asked, "Why weepeth my lord?" how would you have been astonished in being then told what the People of this country have since realized!

Imagine, sir, the inspired one looking through the vista of a few brief years, and saying: You will be placed in power, but will greatly increase the amount of all public expenditures. You will use the offices and patronage of the country for private and not for public good. You will create offices for favorites. You will enlarge all Executive power. You will deny the right to call for reasons on a removal from office, and in a few years will remove more than 1500 persons from office for opinion's sake! You will derange and corrupt the Post Office Department, which you now admit to be sound, and you will not reform any of your designated abuses in the other Departments. You will appoint more members of Congress to office in four years than has been done in all the past history of the Government. Your bill for the abolition of the power and patronage over the Press will sleep the sleep of death. You will retain "the press, the post office, the armed force, and the appointing power in the hands of the President, and will not suffer them to change position and take post on the side of the People." You now censure a small appropriation to purchase some additional furniture for the President's house, but you will furnish that house in luxurious style for General Jackson, who will be succeeded by Mr. Van Buren; and he, not content with the secondhand furniture of his predecessor, will cast it off and make his entry into that edifice, with one appropriation of $7,300 for alterations of the house and superintendence of the grounds, and another appropriation of $20,000 for new furniture; and this, too, in the very year when your public treasury will be bankrupt. You will increase the expenses of foreign missions and suffer your Ministers to return home on such brief service as will show their appointments to have been made for individual gain rather than public good. You will increase the contingent expenses of this House from $80,000, the present annual amount to $10,000. You will add to the like expenses of the Senate and to all other public expenditures in the same ratio; and the sum total for the whole total civil list and ordinary appropriations of the Government, which is now $12,163,438, will be increased from time to time under your boasted reform, until it shall exceed thirty millions per year!

You now question the right of a Department to purchase a print or likeness of the immortal Washington, but will decorate every room in all the Departments with portraits of Martin Van Buren. You will by means of the "office holders," the "enlisted soldiers," as you have just called them, bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and you will resist the bill that shall be brought in to secure the freedom of those elections. You, Mr. Randolph, will go upon what you call a "sleeveless errand," and, after saluting the Emperor of Russia, will make a pleasant sojourn in "old England," and return to your estate in Virginia. You, Mr. Buchanan, will become "an office-holder," go on the very mission to Russia which you are now censuring, and will pocket the $18,000 for "a twelve-month and a day's" service. You, (to the gentleman from New York,) Mr. Cambreleng, will oppose a vote against the very measure which you now report and recommend, for reducing the pay of members, as a means of shortening the session of Congress. You, Mr. Stevenson, will be made Speaker of this House, and appoint its committees, and dispense its rules, with the promise of a foreign mission in your pocket. You, Mr. Benton, will vote to lay on the table the bill which you now report, to take the patronage of the press from the Government, and your report on Executive patronage with its six accompanying bills so imposingly introduced, will prove to have been but as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals!" You, Mr. Van Buren, who now, as a member of the committee on Executive patronage, report a bill requiring reasons to be assigned for removing an incumbent from office, will be made Secretary of State, and in due time President, but from the moment you obtain power, you will forget your bill, and not only violate but refuse to be governed by its principles. You, Mr. Dickerson, also a member of that committee, will be made Secretary of the Navy; but the Department will be so mismanaged under your direction, that it will be truly said of you on the floor of Congress, "there is none so poor as to do him reverence." You, Mr. Woodbury, will take first the Navy and then the Treasury Department, and, under your supervision, an attempt to humbug the People with the promise of an exclusive hard money currency will result in the banishment of all specie, a bankrupt treasury, and a circulation of shinplasters and treasury notes.

Imagine, then, Mr. Speaker, such a response to have been made at the period of time which I have suggested. What would have been your reply, and what would Mr. Buchanan, who made the scriptural allusion, have said? Methinks I almost see and hear him exclaim, Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?

We are told that, notwithstanding the indignation of Hazael, he reached the throne of Syria by murdering the King his master, and soon committed all the enormities foretold by the prophet!

Sir, I fear that, in despite of the protestations of Amos Kendall, the promised "reform" was "an empty sound," "intended to apply merely to a change of men." But I leave it for this House and for the People of this country to judge whether their confidence has not been betrayed and their hopes disappointed.

Interesting Pension Case.—Among the large number of Pension bills that were passed in the House of Representatives last Saturday, was one in which the Pension was claimed under peculiar circumstances. It was that of Benjamin Gennet, who claimed a pension in right of his wife, Deborah Shartleff, who enlisted in April 1781, in one of the Massachusetts regiments, and served two years in the war of the revolution, after which she was honorably discharged, having been seriously wounded at Tarrytown, in 1783. She married, received a pension, and died, and her husband now claimed her pension, as in the case of widows of revolutionary soldiers. The bill passed without any opposition.

A two story brick building, nearly finished, at the corner of Monument and Forrest streets, Baltimore, was crushed to a heap of utter ruins a few days since merely by the weight of its slate roof. It belonged to Mr. Azolle, and was to be occupied by his family in two weeks.

A new treaty has been made by the French with Achmet, by which the latter, after two years, is to pay a tribute, until when the French are to hold possession of Constantine and Stora—the French to monopolize the trade of the province.

IN SENATE—May 18, 1838.

Remarks of Mr. Crittenden,

On the new Treasury Note Bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that the bill under consideration, as understood and explained by its friends, was intended to authorize the Treasury Department to issue ten millions of Treasury notes, to be applied in aid of the current revenue, to discharge the expenses of the Government. After a long course of boundless extravagance, the Administration has reached a point at which the ordinary revenues have proved inadequate to the expenditure of Government, and the Representatives of the People are called upon by the President to furnish extraordinary supplies in the form of treasury notes.

Mr. C. was not prepared to say, as it had been argued by some that Congress had not the *power* to authorize the issue of treasury notes. But it was a power so susceptible of the most dangerous abuse, that it could scarcely be exercised too warily, or watched with too much jealousy.

Our Government is surrounded by motives and temptations to extravagance in the use of the public money. The very habit of voting and expending *necessary millions* begets a disregard of public money, without taking into account the multitude of other causes, honest and dishonest, that lead to prodigality. Against this evil tendency there is no other safe check or security but in the People, whose interest must ever be opposed to it, and in the responsibility of their rulers to them. But to apply the corrective, it is necessary that the People should *know* and *feel* the existence of that evil; and the more sensibly and immediately they are made to *feel* it, the certainly will they redress it. If wastefulness on the part of Government could always be accompanied by an immediate increase of the burdens of People—if extravagance and taxation could go together, hand in hand, prodigal rulers would not be long allowed in this country to abuse their places. But by this mode of issuing the promissory notes of the People—called Treasury notes—the Government moves softly on, and escapes, as it were, from the People, and the public scrutiny. Its extravagance may be increased, and "fed fat" by the facility with which it supplies itself with means. And while the Government is thus corrupted, and the country run in debt, nothing is done to awaken the People to their true situation. No new taxation warns them of the extravagance of their rulers, and all pressure upon them is carefully avoided, while Government is heaping up the materials of a national debt in the form of treasury notes. Indeed, the first part of this process towards a national debt is rather of an agreeable and animating character to the community, and puts out of sight all other consequences. These treasury notes seem to descend upon them as the mere emanations of a beneficent Government—as the unpurchased and fruitful showers of Heaven, that come without money and without price.

But this delusion cannot last always; and after it comes the end—the bitter end, when all disguise must cease; when the People must find themselves saddled with burdens they hardly knew of, and when the tax gatherer must go forth to collect from them, in some shape or other, the money that will be necessary to discharge the debt imposed upon them, with all its accomulated interest.

The primary and proper mode of supplying the public treasury was by taxation; and when that was inadequate to the public necessities, the usual alternative was to borrow money on the credit of the Government. These were the preferable modes, because they were generally the cheapest; because they were open and undisguised, and because they were understood by the People, and would be certain to excite their jealous and vigilent attention. There might be some occasions and peculiar circumstances that would justify, or even require, us to *resort* to the use of treasury notes; but, said Mr. Crittenden, I am opposed to the general policy of supplying the treasury by such means, because, in effect, it was the most irresponsible mode, and was calculated insensibly to lead us on, and beguile us into habits of extravagant expenditure. Why, sir, look at it: this course is already in its infancy, and behold the rate at which it is growing! It is less than eight months since the Administration asked us for ten millions of Treasury notes: well, sir, we gave them what they asked, and what is the consequence? In eight months they came back and demand ten millions more. Sir, is not this a rapid growth? We do not now see what this course may lead to; we cannot look to the end of it. *Government credit*, that precious thing so much commended by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun,) is such a gem that it must not be allowed to be hidden, but brought out and set on high, where it may daily and hourly emit its radiance to enrich and adorn the body politic. We are to use our credit; and that we may turn it to good account, we are to embody it in the form of notes, and thus supply the People with a currency, a better currency. Sir, we are every day edified here by denunciations against banks, bank directors, and bank paper, and corresponding commendations of Government credit and treasury notes, and we are, at the same time, told that Government must employ its credit. Sir, the English of all this is, that the Government is to use its credit by furnishing to the people a circulating currency of treasury notes. And is this the course of policy we have entered upon? The chairman of the finance on committee professes, indeed, that this bill is only to meet a temporary emergency; so he told us before; but is it but to be feared that we must eventfully fall into this as a permanent policy of the American Government? Thus far we have entered only on the initiatory stage of this process; a mere shadowing out of the system; a pledge and promise of the fullness of that abundant, ever-springing, ever-spreading, which is, by and by, to bless the people. How far shall we keep, sir, in the rear of the old issue of continental money? Are we not making progress, and that pretty fast, in that direction? Where are we to stop? Can we say with certainty that when we shall arrive at a certain point we shall go no further? That we shall stop short of excess; and, when we have extended the plan as far as the public good will be subserved by it, that there we shall stand fast? The tendency of the system, its inevitable tendency, is to abuse and extravagance. I think the habits of this Government are decidedly bad, and I will not lend it my encouragement to put its long hands into the pocket of the people and take out ten millions at a dash, merely because I am vaguely told that the treasury is in a crisis. Sir, we were told that eight months ago, and it then got the administration ten millions of treasury notes; now there is another crisis, and we must grant ten millions more. A few such crises, and we shall get up a respectable national debt.

Is this the result of all the *experiments;* of all the boasted patriotism and wisdom of the last and present Administrations? Is this that blessed era of plain republicanism and democratic frugality which they promised? It cannot be forgotten that they denounced the administration of Mr. Adams as wasteful and extravagant; and that they obtained and came into power and office with the loudest professions of economy. *Reform, retrenchment, economy*, were the catch-words, the *blazonry*, of the party. They were printed at the head of electioneering handbills; were written on banners, and represented in transparencies. To confirm the sincerity of all those professions, they had no sooner possessed themselves of the government, than they commenced an ambitious research into all the public offices, to distinguish themselves as much as possible by the display of their superior honesty in detecting, if they could, faults or peculations in their predecessors in office. And when a defaulter to the amount of one or two thousand dollars was discovered in the person of the unfortunate Watkins, a shout of applause and triumph was raised as if some great victory had been achieved. The unhappy man was pursued and persecuted in a manner that seemed intended to manifest to all the world that scarcely any thing else but a human victim could appease the fierce and offended integrity of that *faithful* and *economical* Administration.

Now, sir, let the injured, disappointed, and deluded people of this country consider, for a moment, the consequences of all this profession and parade of diligence, patriotism, and economy. Since the reformers and economists came into office, they have more than double the expenses of the Government. They decried and put down the administration of Mr. Adams for expending about thirteen millions annually; and they have since expended more than thirty millions yearly. In the last three years they expended, or rather squandered, more than, *one hundred millions of dollars*. Yes, sir, more *one hundred millions*. Well may such extravagance have produced distress and excited indignation in the country. But, sir, the end is not yet. They are still in their career of extravagance; and after lavishing millions, the Administration and its supporters here tell us there is an *emergeney!* The ordinary revenue of Government will not suffice; they must have an extraordinary supply, and they beg lustily for more money.

It is not at all strange or wonderful, sir, that spendthrifts should become beggars. But, truly, it must be a bitter and humiliating condition for rulers who have been so long sitting amidst heaps of gold, and indulging in all the luxury of power and prodigality.

Habits of extravagance are hard to change. They become inveterate by continuance. They constitute a disease; ay, sir, and a very dangerous one. It came, about eight months ago, to a crisis, and it cost the patient ten millions of treasury notes to get round the corner; now it is as bad as ever; it has reached another *crisis*, and the doctors asked for ten millions more. Well, sir, I must really be permitted to say, that if to keep this Administration on its feet is to cost ten millions of extraordinary supply every six or eight months, why, Mr. President, the sooner they are recorded in the bills of mortality, the better for those that pay the money. (A laugh.)

Sir, I consider the disease desperate; nothing will cure them but depletion and abstinence. If they get no money, they cannot waste it. They tell us their constitution is at a crisis; they must have money or death; but I think we might persuade them to try and live a little longer without so large a dose as these ten millions. They say that if this bill is rejected, the Government must "stop." What must stop? The laws? The judicial tribunals? The legislative bodies? The institution of the country? No, no, sir; all these will remain and go on. What stops, then? Their own extravagance, that must stop, and—"there's the rub."

Sir, it will be hard to persuade the people that the amplest supplies have not been already granted to the Administration, if they had been economically applied to the public service. It may be worth while to state, in general terms, the amount of those supplies. The ordinary permanent revenue amounts to about twenty millions of dollars annually, and, in addition to this, Congress, within the last eight months, has granted to the Administration ten millions of treasury notes, and the fourth instalment of the moneys that were to have been deposited with the states, being upwards of nine millions more; making together, of *extraordinary* supply, a sum exceeding *nineteen millions* of dollars; subject, however, to a credit or deduction of about seven millions, the amount of treasury notes redeemed, and of debt from the banks postponed to periods of payment beyond the present year. This deduction made, leaves still a clear balance of twelve millions of extraordinary supply. And besides all this, we have lately passed a bill through the Senate, authorizing the sale of the *bonds* given to the Government by the Bank of the United States, amounting to about four and a half millions of dollars. Thus, Mr. President, you see that, besides granting all the money have, and issuing our notes for ten millions more, all our little choses and chatties are to be gathered up and sent to market for sale, to supply this Administration. Yet, with all this, it seems, there is a *crisis*—the treasury is in an ague fit—the Government is struck with paralysis—it cannot move a foot unless you put put your hands under its arms and help it forward.

But we are told it is the consequence of the compassion of the Administration in helping the poor merchants. You deferred the payment of the duty bonds. Well, sir, you did defer it; but you did not remit it. The bonds are to be paid; and they are coming in from day to day. You have got that money, or are getting it daily. Yet there is a *crisis*. Where is the evidence? I ask for proof. Supposing it were possible I could be induced to vote for this bill, where is the evidence that such a crisis does exist? Why, the President has told us that the treasury is almost exhausted; and the chairman here gravely assures us the Government must stop. Well, sir, it may be so; but it seems to me this is rather indefinite ground on which to vote ten millions of the public funds. For what is this money needed? Are we not to ask? Must we lay our hand upon our mouths, and put our mouths in the dust, and vote the money? Is it to be enough for us to hear from the Executive that "the money is wanted?" Should there not have been some estimate submitted to us? Is the amount so trifling that we must vote and ask no questions? Must we give them so vast a sum for an unknown exigency? Is this doing our duty? Why, sir, if we are to vote money on no better grounds than this, we had better, at once, place all our money concerns, by a summary vote, in the hands of the Executive. A voice comes from the treasury, "we must have ten millions." Why? "There is a crisis." What for? "There is a crisis." Well, sir, if this is all the answer, and all the evidence that is required—if they can make up a *crisis* with such materials, all I have to say is, that the people had better look to their pockets.

Sir, I desire to see this *experimenting* Administration forced to make some experiments in economy. It is almost the only sort of experiment to which they seem to be averse. And, indeed, they can hardly be expected to attempt it without some compulsion, after they have been so long indulged in all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of ambition and of power. Economy is generally looked upon as a guest too plain and homely for a palace. It has, I fear, been turned out of the *White House;* and the Administration, with its habits of extravagance and magnificence, cannot, without difficulty, be brought to think of "*reform and retrenchment.*" Their cry is still for *money, money, money.* But, for one, I say to them, "Take physic Pomp," [a laugh:] lay aside your extravagance. Too much money has been your bane. And I do not feel myself required by any duty to grant you more at present. If I did, it should not be in the form proposed by this bill.

Concurring with the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) in his "mortal aversion" to a national debt, I am not willing to encourage this Government paper money scheme; because, among other evil consequences, its tendency and leading is to a national debt. These treasury notes are the seeds of national debt, to say the least of it. If the Government wants money, let it borrow it. If extravagance or necessity shall bring a national debt upon us, let it come openly, and in the most palpable and unquestionable form, and not steal upon us in the disguise of treasury notes. When it comes upon us in the usual and undisguised mode of borrowing money, the people will at once understand it. They will hold their representatives to a just responsibility, and will apply the proper remedy. The process of forming a national debt may be a little while concealed by the use of treasury notes; but are they not, in truth, regular evidences of national debt? Do they not constitute a debt, bearing interest? I know that when dressed in the finery of treasury notes it may be and is called by softer and more fashionable names than that of "*debt.*" "National debt" is too unpopular, too bad a name. It must not be so nominated; oh, no! it is only a use of the "Government credit." It is no debt; it is only the issue of a few treasury notes, just to meet a momentary crisis; a difficulty that rose in a night, and will vanish in a day. It is not a national debt, certainly not; it is only affording a little facility to the gentleman Secretary, who just now happens to want a little cash. Well, sir, whether it be a national debt I will not say; this I know—it will be followed, whatever it is, with the serious and substantial consequence that the people of the United States will have to pay it, every cent of it, and *with interest*.

Moreover, Mr. President, pass this bill, and my word for it this will not be the last *crisis* we shall see. We shall have them in succession every little while. They will propagate rapidly. Of this ten millions of treasury notes issued under the act of the last session, about five millions have been returned in payments to the Government, and the balance remains in circulation; grant the ten millions now asked for, and you will have fifteen; and, if like causes may be expected to produce like effects, there will then be greater need of a new grant than there is now. Set "this ball in motion," and it rolls of itself, and with growing bulk and accumulated rapidity. Give it as many silken names as you please, when pay day comes we shall find, I fancy, that it is exceedingly like a national debt. And, sir, what a singular thing it will be, that the glory of the last Administration, which set in the splendors of a full discharge of the national debt, should be succeeded, in the very dawn of the Administration following, by another, a new national debt of fifteen millions.

In conclusion, I have to say, once more, that I cannot bring myself to vote a dollar of supply till I get a little more light. Let me know how this money is to be applied; for what it is wanted. Let me at least have something by which I may excuse myself to my constituents; as matters stand, I have nothing to say to them. I never will vote a dollar on the mere cry of "emergency!"—"crisis!" I will be behind no man in meeting the real necessities of my country; but I will not blindly or heedlessly vote away the money of the People, or involve them in debt. I am, in course, in favor of the amendment; but, even if it shall be adopted, I cannot vote for the bill without far and more satisfactory information.

The Whigs of the State of Maryland have just held a Convention for the purpose of making nominations for their state officers. The Hon. John N. Steele was selected as their candidate for Governor. A series of firm and temperate resolutions were adopted by the Convention, from which we select the following:

Resolved, That the late and present administration, though elected professedly to retrench the expenditures of the general government, have increased them beyond the worst fears of the bitterest opponent—have augmented the annual expenses from thirteen millions, which was the sum they were pledged to retrench, to upwards of thirty millions of dollars, and in three years have exceeded the expenses of the whole four years of Mr Adams's administration, by the enormous sum of fifty-seven millions of dollars.

Resolved, That the recent multiplication of officers and the unexampled increase in the public expenditures, have been unwarranted by any commensurate increase in the labor or demands of government, and exhibit a wasteful, reckless, and profligate abuse of the people's treasure.

Resolved, That if the present administration perseveres in its *anti* commercial policy, and continues the course of extravagance in the expenditure of the public monies, a national debt, or direct taxation upon the people, will be absolutely necessary to supply the demands of government.

From Wa'die's Journal of Belles Lettres.

Judge Hopkinson.—We present our readers with an American anecdote, from the pen of a valued correspondent, respecting the composition of "Hail Columbia," by Judge Hopkinson, which will be new to most of our subscribers.

Mr. Editor—Though you are aware that the Hon. Judge Hopkinson is the author of Hail Columbia, you may not know the circumstances under which it was written. I have heard the history of the song more than once, and hope that it may find a place of record in some corner of your "Journal," and be rescued from oblivion.

In the year 1798, when patriotic feeling pervaded the country, and when there were several parties in the field, Mr. Fox, a young player, who was more admired for his vocal than histrionic powers, called one morning upon his friend, Mr. H. and, after stating that the following evening had been appointed for his benefit, and expressing great fear for the result, as not a single box had been taken, begged his friend to do something in his behalf.

"If," said Fox, "you will write me some patriotic verses to the tune of the President's March. I feel sure of a full house. Several of the people about the theatre have attempted it; but they have come to the conclusion that it cannot be done, yet I think you may succeed." Mr. H. consented to make a trial, and requested Fox to call in the evening to judge of the result.

Mr. Hopkinson retired to his study, and in a short time wrote the first verse and chorus, which were submitted to Mrs. Hopkinson, who sang them to a piano accompaniment, and proved the measure and music to be compatible and in keeping. In this way the second and other verses were written, and when Fox returned in the evening, he received with delight the song as it now stands. The following morning small handbills and placards announced that Mr. Fox would sing a new patriotic song, &c.

The theatre was crowded; the song was sung, and received with rapture; it was repeated eight times, and again *encored*, and when sung the *ninth* time, the whole audience stood up and joined in the chorus. Night after night Hail Columbia cheered the visiters of the theatre, and in a very few days it was the universal song of the boys in the streets from one end of the city to the other. Nor was the distinguished author of this truly national song—a song which met the entire approbation of all parties of the day—forgotten. The street in which he resided was on one occasion crowded, and Hail Columbia broke on the stillness of midnight from five hundred patriotic voices.

R.

ROBERT POTTER.

We exchange with the "Texas Telegraph," and in the last number received, we find the following paragraph. From the similarity of the name, and the peculiar features of the transaction, we have but little doubt that the individual, referred to, is the notorious *Robert Potter*, formerly of this state. We have had no knowledge of his where-a-bouts for several years: *Ral. Register.*

"We learn from the Texas Chronicle that Col. R. Potter having lost his horses about the middle of April last, suspected they had been stolen by the Caddo Indians in his neighborhood. He therefore immediately raised a party of armed men, and arrested several Indians. They, however, made their escape from him soon after their capture; he pursued them to their village, where he found several women and children; these he attempted to carry off, when a small party of armed Indans arrived, and a skimish ensued in which three Indians and two white men were killed! The horses which he had lost, were afterwards discovered in the range near his settlement, having only strayed a short distance from their ordinary pasture grounds! What must be the reflections of this individual, who has thus rashly imbrued his hands with the blood of innocent and unoffending men, and possibly plunged his countrymen into all the horrors of a murderous Indian war? The editor of the Chronicle justly observes: "this affair shows the necessity of acting with deliberation, and admitting evidence against the Indians with caution, for we are too apt to attribute to them the honor of having perpetrated many crimes that might upon investigation be traced to some of the loose characters among us."

Duelling.—The following excellent remarks on the subject of duelling, are from the pen of the late John Jay, one of the ablest jurists, as well as one of the best men, which this country has ever produced:—

"When we seriously reflect on the declaration made by the Almighty at that awful moment when the retiring waters of the deluge proclaimed him holy and an avenging God, "at the hand of every man's brother will I require the blood of man," when we call to mind the assurance of the Gospel, that the murderer shall not inherit eternal life, we cannot but shudder at the temerity of the duellist, and at the fate that awaits him. I will not comment on the absurdity of seeking reparation for trifling or imaginary evils at the hazard of even life itself. The folly of the duellist is lost in the contemplation of his enormous guilt.

But suffer me to make a remark, that thus to denominate an act honorable, which originates in the most malignant passions, which equally outrages the precepts of our religion and the laws of our country, and which is generally perpetrated by men of dissolute character, is an abuse of language which can be tolerated only by those whose moral sense is as depraved as that of the duellist himself. The more we reflect on the nature and tendency of this crime, and on the necessary, and indeed avowed obligation on the part of those by whom it was committed, the more persuaded shall we be of the prudence of the law, excluding from all offices of honor, trust, or profit, and from all participation in the election of the public officers, every man, who by being in any way accessary to a duel, evinced a want of that moral principle, without which he cannot safely be intrusted with the rights of citizenship."

The Abolitionists are at sixes and sevens. In the midst of their solicitude for the rights of the negroes, they are also in the midst of a quarrel for the rights of each other. The "male creatures," are taken all aback by the claims of the "she creatures." The women are in arms against the men, and instead of fighting to free the poor blacks from their fetters, they are trying all manner of means to unfetter themselves. They have no notion of letting the men have it all their own way. They consider themselves more manful than *man*kind itself, and we agree with them. There ought to be a general transfer of habiliments in that lovely association. The petticoats evidently belong to Garrison and his male associates, and Miss Martineau and the rest of the sisterhood ought by all means to mount the unmentionables. Beings claiming to be men, should never skulk like George Thompson and Lloyd Garrison when they smell pelf, and women who have any claim to be identified with the lovely sex, could hardly be brought to brass enough for such displays as they are making now-a-days. *Such* nondescripts certainly ought to wear Waterloos, and eschew all deceptive disguises. Shawls ought to be forsworn by orators who harangue in public, and to see a lady's dress desecrated by a being making a public preachment, is a more disgusting exhibition than one in buff tights and spurred Wellingtons, clear starching a pelerine. The male abolitionists too, had better by all mens turn their attention to the superintendence of the nursery, while their more masculine fellow laborers of the other sex, devote their "*gifts*" to the "out-door" avocations. They certainly appear to possess more manhood and more disposition to exercise it, and it is our settled belief that if a little first rate "Martyrdom" should be called for, the women would make abundantly the best hand at it. It is for these and a grate number of other reasons that we sincerely hope the present struggle for supremacy, among the male and female champions of Abolitionism, will result in the triumph of the latter.

N. Y. Gazette.

A Quack afraid of his own Medicine.—The Editor of the North Carolina Standard, cautions his Democratic brethren to beware of *instructions*. "We are told (says the Standard) that in some of the Federal counties in this state, (N. Carolina) candidates are brought out on the ground of *instructing our Senators*, Messrs. Brown and Strange, and that this will be the policy of the Federal Whigs if they find themselves strong enough in the Legislature."

How long has it been, we would like to know, since the Standard has been affected with this holy horror of Legislative instructions? The Editor and his party should be willing, at least *to taste* the medicine with which they so much delight to drench those who fall under their treatment.

We pray him to remember that the rule is bad which will not work both ways.

Danville Reporter.

TEXAS—We have received the Houston Telegraph of the 9th of last month. The editor says:—"Despatches from Gen. Henderson have lately been received at the Department of State. From them we learn, that although the British Government has not recognized our Independence, a commercial arrangement has been made by which that government has consented to permit the establishment of a direct trade between the two countries. These despatches are dated the 15th of April. He intended starting the next day for France, and under present circumstances, we have little doubt the recognition of our Independence by this nation will be readily effected; but *nous verrons.*"

Raleigh Standard.

Latest Intelligence.—The Patriots totally Defeated.—The Buffalo Advertiser of Tuesday afternoon furnishes the following, which, if true, as it probably is, will terminate the disturbances which have been created in that quarter. It is, however, most probably exaggerated.

"Accounts have been received this morning from Canada, of the entire defeat of the insurgent force in the neighborhood of the Short Hills, yesterday, and the capture of their standards and ringleaders. A large body of troops, and 600 Indian warriors, had been previously collected in their rear, and gradually hemmed them in. It is said that there are many Americans among the prisoners, who will most probably be tried by a Field Court Martial, and be executed forthwith. All communication across the the river has been suspended, and the boats drawn up to prevent the escape of any parties still lurking in the woods.

Florida.—The Savannah Georgian of the 20th inst. says—"By the arrival yesterday of the steamer Charleston, Capt. Hubbard, we learn that the Indians have burnt two bridges on the Ouithlacoochee, and also Fort Dade, abandoned by our troops. Gen. Taylor is expected with fifteen companies to proceed across the peninsula in the hope of encountering them.

Smithsonian Legacy.—The Pennsylvanian states, on the authority of a letter from London, that—"the Hon. Richard Rush has obtained an absolute decree for the Smithsonian Bequest, and that the money has been paid to him. It amounts to upwards of a hundred thousand pounds sterling. Mr. Rush was to have embarked on his return in the course of the present month, bringing with him the money thus bequeathed for the purpose of education in the United States. It was supposed that the matter would have been the cause of a tedious Chancery suit, but it appears from this intelligence that it has been terminated with a very little delay."

"The star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

One Wednesday morning, says the Baltimore Patriot, the flags of the shipping in the harbor, commencing at the Point, were hoisted at mast-head, as a signal of rejoicing by the "Sons of the Ocean," at the defeat of that "bill of abominations"—the Sub-Treasury.

The Rev. Martin Ruter, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal mission in Texas, died at Washington, in that republic, on the 16th ult. A public meeting was held, and resolutions adopted, expressive of regret for his demise, and sympathy with his relations and friends in the United States.

The Courier and Enquirer announces that its new steam press, the "Great Western," will be in operation on the 1st July, and print six thousand sheets in one one hour, or one hundred sheets in one minute.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 2.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET
FOR GOVERNOR,

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

Election, August 9, 1838.

State Legislature

In this county, the following gentlemen are before the people as candidates for seats in the State Legislature, viz.

WHIGS.

Senate—Hugh Waddell, esq.

Commons — Willie P. Mangum, William A. Graham, John Boon, and Nathaniel J. King, esqrs.

VAN BUREN.

Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison.

Commons—Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Trollinger, and Dr. Julius Bracken.

James C. Turrentine is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff for the county of Orange.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The Anniversary of the Commencement of our University at Chapel Hill, was held last week, and we are gratified to learn that the growing interest elicited by the flourishing condition of the institution, attracted, on this occasion, an unusual number of visitors, among whom were many of our most distinguished literary men from different parts of the state.

The exercises commenced on Monday, and were continued each day until Thursday evening.

On Wednesday, an address was delivered before the two literary Societies by the Hon. William B. Shepard of Elizabeth City; and Charles Manly, esq. addressed the Alumni of the institution. Both of these addresses are spoken of in terms of high commendation.

The report of the Faculty, read at the close of the exercises on Thursday, gave a pleasing account of the prosperous state of the institution; and the deportment of the students, on all occasions throughout the year, has been so favorably represented as to afford cause of gratulation to the moral and intelligent.

The following young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of A. B. viz: Hasell W. Burgwyn, Charles J. F. Cradock, Green M. Cuthbert, George R. Davis, Joseph W. Evans, Needham W. Herring, Benj. M. Hobson, Albert G. Hubbard, Joseph J. Jackson, Kenelm H. Lewis, William J. Long, Charles T. McAuley, John J. Roberts, Colin Shaw, James Somerville, William R. Walker, Wilson W. Whitaker, and Gaston H. Wilder.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on the following Alumni of the Institution—Archibald T. Smith, Thomas Ashe, Rev. William Spear, William Owen, and Solomon Lee.

The honorary degree of A. M. on the following, not Alumni of the Institution—Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow, of Davidson College, Rev. John A. Gretter, of Caldwell Institute.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. George A. Horne, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. and on Rev. Robert H. Morrison, President of Davidson College in this state.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Register observes: "The state of the University was perhaps never more prosperous than at the present time. The whole number of students during the past year has been 160, of whom 18 have now taken their degree; and we understand twenty have already joined the different classes to fill the vacancy. With an able and devoted faculty, the University is already in a good condition, but with a little addition to its means, it might become eminently the pride and honor of the state.

CONGRESS, it is expected, will adjourn on Monday next, the 9th inst.

The defeat of the sub treasury bill in the House of Representatives, has diffused joy through all the country. On Monday evening the 25th ult. the bill having been reported to the House from the committee of the whole, the previous question was moved by Mr. Sherrod Williams, and a call of the House by Mr. Wise. The call having proceeded until 221 answered to their names, it was then suspended and the doors thrown open.

The previous question was then seconded and carried. The main question was on the engrossment of the bill for its third reading; and the yeas and nays having been ordered, the votes were—yeas 111, nays 125. So the House refused to order the bill to its third reading, thereby in effect *rejecting* it.

On this question the votes of the delegation from this state were as follows:

For the bill—Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, McKay, Montgomery, Sawyer—6.

Against it—Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rencher, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Stanly, Williams—7.

On Tuesday, the motion of Mr. Foster to reconsider the vote of Monday was decided in the negative—yeas 21, nays 202. The only members of the delegation from this State who voted for reconsidering, were Messrs. Hawkins and Montgomery.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road is now open to the depot at Mr. Teachy's, 42 miles north of this, and the cars run regularly hence to that point. Within three weeks ten miles more will be thrown open to travellers, up to the Elizabeth road. The distance remaining to be completed, and now in a rapid state of progress, is 111¼ miles. The bridge across Neuse river is ready for laying down the iron, and every hour is diminishing the distance to be travelled over in stages. The whole road from this to Tar River, (130 miles—and 17 south of Enfield,) has been placed under contract; and some time in August passengers will be carried from Enfield to Halifax in Cars. The Company's new boat *The Governor Dudley*, was launched in New York some time since, and may be expected in our waters by the middle of July. We presume *The Governor Dudley* will be immediately placed upon the line, to run in conjunction with the *North Carolina*, and the number of trips, per week, between this port and Charleston, will be thereby increased. *Wilmington Adv.*

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

James K. Paulding, of New York, to be Secretary of the Navy, after the 30th inst. in the place of Mahlon Dickerson, resigned.

John R. Livingston, jr. of New York, to be Navy Agent for the port of New York, for four years from the 30th inst.

Accounts from Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, concur in stating that the wheat harvest, now about to be gathered, in these thee great grain growing states, will be the most abundant that has been produced for many years, and that the grain is of excellent quality.

New Wheat—The Richmond Whig of Thursday states, that contracts for new wheat have been made to the extent of 20 to 30,000 bushels at $1 45 for red and $1 50 for white, delivered in July; and an average of $1 30 for deliveries in August.

John B. Henderson, the man charged with forging Treasury notes, broke jail in Washington city, on Tuesday night, and escaped. A reward of $1000 is offered for his apprehension by the Marshal of the District.

Important Movement.—Gen. Wool has left Boston for Augusta to confer with Governor Kent, who is now in session with the Council, on the subject of establishing one or more Military posts near the Northern Frontier. This distinguished officer has been sent by the War Department of the United States at the earnest application of Governor Kent, for the purpose of making a remonstance and selecting suitable positions for the establishment of posts to protect our territory from foreign aggression.

Portland Adv.

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

The armament of the Exploring Expedition being adapted merely for its necessary defence while engaged in the examination and survey of the Islands of the Southern Ocean, against any attempts to disturb its operations by the savage and warlike inhabitants of those Islands; and the objects which it is destined to promote being altogether scientific and useful, intended for the benefit, equally, of the United States and of all the commercial nations of the world, it is considered to be so entirely divested of all military character, that, even in the event of the country being involved in a war before the return of the squadron, its path upon the ocean will be peaceful and its pursuit respected by all belligerents.—The President has, therefore, thought proper, in assigning officers to the command of this squadron, to depart from the usual custom of selecting them from the senior ranks of the Navy, and according to their respective grades in the service; and has appointed Lieutenant Charles Wilkes first officer to command the Exploring Squadron, and Lieutenant Wm. L. Hudson to command the ship Peacock, and to be second officer of said squadron; and to take command thereof in the event of the death of the first officer, or his disability from accident or sickness to conduct the operations of the expedition.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

Navy Department, June 22, 1838.

Orders of the Promaster General.—Letter postage is to be charged no all handbills printed or written; prices current, sealed or unsealed; proposals for new publications, circulars, lottry bills and advertisements blank forms, deeds, law process, policies of insurance, and manuscript copy for publication. Also, letter postage on all packets that are closely enveloped and sealed, so that what they contain cannot be known.

Van Buren's Prospects.—When the present Congress convened, Mr. Van Buren had a majority of thirty in the House of Representatives. He is now left in a minority of fourteen upon the "Independent Treasury" bill, which was the measure of his Administration!

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

It is cheering to every patriotic son of North-Carolina, to witness the growing interest felt in the College at Chapel Hill. At the late commencement was exhibited such an attendance, both of the grave and the gay, the aged and the young, as is well calculated to inspire the students with new ardor in the pursuit of knowledge. When our Governors and our Judges leave for a few days their official stations, attend the examinations at the University, and unite with the trustees in devising means to extend the usefulness of the "only state literary institution," they are performing one of the highest and most important duties. That our college should be rising, as it is, in favor and in fortune, under such auspices, is not matter of wonder. The time is fast approaching, when Carolina's youthful sons will be educated in Carolina—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

Mr. Shepard's address before the two literary Societies, was sensible and appropriate. His subject was Classical Education; and his object was, as it always should be in such cases, to be *useful* rather than to be *fine*. The same commendation is due to Mr. Manly, who addressed the Alumni.

The exercises of the young gentlemen of the graduating class, as also of the representatives of the Societies, were, in general, creditable to themselves and the institution. I was very far, however, from being the only one of the visitors that regretted the prevalent mania for *long speeches*. From many sources did I hear the wish expressed, that the proper authorities would limit the young gentlemen to ten or fifteen minutes. Such order would save the audience a severe infliction, and teach the young aspirants for oratorical fame a most important lesson in the art of pruning and condensation. The motto of the young composer ought to be, "*multum in parvo*," whereas it now seems to be, "*parvum in multo*." This false yard, rod, pole and mile measure of the merit of literary productions is but too prevalent, not only in our American colleges, but in our legislatures, and even in our Congress. It is the vice of boys—tyros in learning—find them where you will. Dr. Franklin once apologized to a friend for writing so long a letter, alleging that "he had no time to write a short one."

Judge Gaston, chairman of the committee whose business it was to examine the report of the Faculty on the doings of the session, submitted an interesting report, which was unanimously accepted. The action of the Faculty was sustained and commended in every particular. The discipline was represented as mild, yet firm. The committee expressed great regret at finding one case of discipline for intemperance, and the honourable Judge commented in terms at once forcible and appropriate, on the "mean" vice of drunkenness. A most admirable suggestion was delicately made to the two literary Societies, with a view to banish forever from the institution a vice equally destructive of moral and literary excellence, and alike incompatible with the character of the scholar and the gentleman. Should the Societies adopt the suggestion, the object would be accomplished at once. The censure of the Faculty and Trustees has comparatively little terror; but the ban of the literary Societies is as terrible to the student, as was the papal bull of excommunication some centuries ago to the catholic subject. Most sincerely do I hope, and in this hope I am sure all the parents and guardians of the students concur with me, that the two bodies will act upon Judge Gaston's suggeston. Should they resolve that no student guilty of intoxication, or of having spirits in his room, should be admitted to membership, and that any member guilty of the like offence should be expelled, my word for it we should never hear of a drunken frolic in college. My own college reminiscences make me tremble for my son; and do not many fathers tremble with me? What power, for weal or wo, do not these two societies wield! How great is their responsibility! Will they not nobly meet it, and acquit themselves like men? Then indeed will they remove, not only from the trustees and officers of the college, but from the hearts of their own fathers and mothers, the chief source of their anxious cares; they will save, perhaps, some of themselves, certainly more of their successors from contracting at college habits which mature in infamy and ruin; they will elevate the moral character of their alma mater; they will exert a happy influence on the literature and morals of our future statesmen, and successive generations will rise up and call them blessed.

C.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on the 23d ult., on his way from this county to the Virginia Springs, WILLIAM RANSOM SUTHERLAND, son of Solomon Sutherland, deceased, late of Wake county, N. C. in the 22d year of his age. The deceased, while attending a course of medical lectures in the city of Philadelphia last winter, had an attack of scarlet fever, which terminated in pulmonary consumption, the fatal progress of which could not be arrested by the best medical attention this country afforded. An intimate acquaintance with the deceased from his early boyhood, enables the writer to speak of him as one who possessed those high qualities which form a good citizen and a gentleman. He was endowed with a mind strong and discriminating, and a heart essentially just and honorable; and those of his friends who knew him intimately, indulged a well-grounded hope, as they believed, that his life, should it be spared, would be distinguished for its exemplary virtures, in whatever community it might be cast. But at the very threshhold of manhood, in the midst of all the flattering prospects that youth, wealth and conscious integrity open upon the mind, he is summoned hence to appear before his Maker—leaving an afflicted mother to deplore her irreparable loss; and furnishing to his friends and acquaintances, by the example of his untimely death, a melancholy warning of the uncertainty of life, and a solemn admonition to be prepared for death. *Communicated.*

Died, at his seat in the vicinity of Maryville, Tenn. on the 5th of June last, JOHN WOODS, esq. in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Woods was born in Orange county, N. C. in 1763. In the 16th year of his age he entered the revolutionary army as a volunteer, and performed two tours of duty. In 1796 he emigrated to Tennessee, and was among the first settlers near Maryville, where he has since continued to reside. In 1811 he represented the county of Blount in the Legislature of Tennessee, and served two campaigns as a volunteer in the late war. He is represented as a worthy citizen, a faithful friend, an affectionate husband, an unbending patriot, and strictly an honest man.

Weekly Almanac

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
5 Thursday,	4 49	7 11	
6 Friday,	4 50	7 10	
7 Saturday,	4 50	7 10	
8 Sunday,	4 50	7 10	
9 Monday,	4 51	7 9	Full 7 9 1 morn
10 Tuesday,	4 51	7 9	Last 14 2 19 morn
11 Wednesday	4 52	7 8	New 21 9 4 morn
			First 29 0 37 after.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Dr. John Allen

B
Mrs. Nancy Boles
W. J. Burnett
John Bird
Emeline Boykin
Ann Bannon

C
James Christie 3
T. & J. Cuningham
Sarah Cutler
Jane Carter
George Carve
Allen Cowper
Alfred Collins
John Crabtree
Abraham Crabtree
Ruben Cardin

D
Matthew Durham
Dr. Davidson
Timothy Donegan
Young Dorch
—— Dodson (Saddler)

F
Jane N. Flintoff

G
Elias Gaskill
Joseph Graham

H
Lewis Herndon
Edmund Herndon
Right House
William Horton
Mrs. Robert Harris
James H. Harrell
Eliza Ann Holt
Thos. Hastings
James H. Holcomb
Joseph D. Hughes
Joshua Horn

J
John T. Johnston 2
James Jones

Anderson Jackson

L
Fielding Lewis
Barney Lasley
Thos. F. Lowery
James Long

M
Rev. John A. Miller
Joseph Marcom
James Mitchel
Richard Mahoe 2
Anderson M. Moore

N
John J. Nicholson
John A. Nicholson
Presly Nelms

P
John Primrose 2

R
James Rainey
Wilson Rhea
Ann M. Rhodes

S
James Smith
Margaret Sutton
Samuel Selunbars

T
William Thomson, esq
Tillson & Pitkin 2
Samuel Turrentine
Abel Thomson

W
William H. Woods 3
Samuel Woulds
W. Woods
Frederick Williams
John Workman, jr.
Sarah Workman
Margaret Jane Watson
Samuel Wortham
Felix Wilson
Sidney Whitted

Y
Charles A. Yates

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

July 2. 27—

House and Lot

in Chapel Hill---For SALE.

THE well-known Tavern House in Chapel Hill, formerly the property of Thomas D Watts, deceased, and now occupied by Miss Nancy Hillyard, is offered for sale. The property consists of a good Dwelling House and convenient out-buildings, Stables, &c. and four acres of Land with a good well of water.

For terms apply to

ALLEN PARKS.

Hillsborough, July 3. 27—

Found,

ON the town commons, a Fine Gold Guard Watch Seal or Key. The owner can have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

Inquire at this Office.

July 4. 27—

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Christopher, living sixteen miles north from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, a Dark Bay MARE, black mane and tail, small star in her face, four feet ten and a quarter inches high, twelve years old this spring. Valued at twenty five dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

July 5. 27—

The Matchless Sanative,

AN advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Mudlick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT WOODY,

Agent for the sale of the same.

☞ N. B. A fresh supply just received.

June 27. 26—3m

GOELICKE'S
Matchless Sanative.

TO LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz. *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body:* ☞ *often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs*—! —*and which may be as certainly though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy,

CONSUMPTION,

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the

CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;

a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S
Matchless Sanative,

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Insatiable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one third rix dollars ($2 50) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthey climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the APPETITE dictates and not be compelled to force down, *against nature* every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants); and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or hock, *obey her;* if she direct fish, fowl, eggs or a beef steak, *regard her voice.* In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his *appetite craves*, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (!) his parched lips, but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason, this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offin Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETNULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, esq. of N. York

New York, October 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland,—Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidently noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and assiduously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as *her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her.*" Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, *she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days*, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that *she owes her life to the Sanative alone;* and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter: for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN

"Physicins and the Matchless Sanative."

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFACTOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing, and WILL cure obstinate diseases which the physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day-book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. "The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, WITHOUT KILLING HIM, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to Kill.

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why do a certain physician try to BRIBE an Editor of a paper so write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr LOUIS O GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

☞ In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

GAB. B. LEA, *Agent,*
Pleasant Grove, Orange, N. C.

May 22. 21—6m

Extract from "The Wife," by Dr. Alcot.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE WIFE ON THE HUSBAND.

Every wife has it in her power to make her husband either better or worse. This result is accomplished, not merely by giving advice and instruction alone. Both these have their influence: and as means of improvement, should not be neglected, But it is by the general tone and spirit of her conversation, as manifesting the temper and disposition of the heart, that she makes the most abiding impressions. These are modifying his character daily and hourly; sometimes even when absent.

It has been said of the wife of Jonathan Edwards, that by enabling him to perform his powers unembarrassed, she conferred a greater benefit upon mankind than all the female characters that will ever live. A similar remark might be applied to the mother of almost every great and good man. Woman's true greatness consists, so it seems to me, in renderin others usful, rather than in being useful herself. Or, in other words, it is her office less to be seen and known in society, than to make others seen and known and their influence felt.

I might give numerous illustrations of the principle I am endeavoring to sustain, both in this country and elsewhere. I might speak of the mother and the wife of Washington, of the mother of Dwight, Franklin, Wilberforce, Whitfield, Timothy, and hundreds of others; for it was by the exercise of the duties not only of the mother, but of the wife, that these illustrious characters were brought forth to the world. But I will confine myself to a single instance, and thaone in which the influence upon the husband was direct.

The case to which I refer, is that of Sir James M'Intosh, whose fame as a jurist, a statesman and writer is well known, not only in Europe and America, but in India: and whose efforts in the cause of science and humanity have rarely been equalled. Few men have done more through the progress of a long life than he; and few have at any rate, been more distinguished for extensive learning, large views, and liberal principles, in law, politics and philosophy; but especially in his favorite department of the law. It was he of whom Sir W. Scott said, on a certain occasion, that he made "the most brilliant speech ever heard at the bar or in the forum." Yet this great man, if we may believe his own story, owed no small share of his greatness to the assistance and influence of his wife. Of this the following extract from a letter of his to a friend, describing her character, after her decease, will most abundantly prove. The last clause includes, it will be seen, a passing tribute to another person—probably his mother, which doubtless the extract I have made in exhibiting the influence of two females in the formation of character, instead of but one.

"Allow me, in justice to her memory, to tell what she was, and what I owed her. I was guided in my choice only by the blind affection of youth. I found an intelligent companion and a tender friend, a prudent monitress, the most faithful of wives, and a mother as tender as children ever had the misfortune to lose. I met a woman who, by the tender management of my weakness, has gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She became prudent from affection: and though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me.

"During the most critical period of my life, she preserved order in my affairs, from the care of which she relieved me. She generally reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful or creditable to me, and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness and improvidence. To her I owe whatever I am; to her, whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest, she never for a moment forgot my feelings or my character. Even in her occasional resentments, for which I but too often gave her cause, (would to God I could recall these moments,) she had no sullenness or acrimony. Her feelings were warm and impetuous, but she was placable, tender, and constant.

"Such was she whom I have lost; and I have lost her when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years of struggle and distress had bound us fast to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas (the choice of my youth and the partner of my misfortunes,) at a moment when I had a prospect of her sharing my better days.

Who—what wife especially, can read these paragraphs, without feeling enkindled within her a desire to be distinguished in the world not so much in her own name, as by her influence on her husband and family, and through them on others? She thus becomes not so much the instrument of human melioration, as the moving agent.

From the Presbyterian.

DIARY OF A HYPOCHONDRIAC.

If any of our readers can draw a moral from the following, it is at their service.

—— Symptoms still bad. Felt my pulse as soon as I awoke in the morning, and was in a state of painful uncertainty as to its character; it seemed feeble, then fluttering and irregular, and finally strong and bounding. Felt fearful at first, (as I have heard recently of several cases of typhus fever,) that my pulse indicated that disease; but afterwards supposed that I might be laboring under some internal inflammation. Had no pain, however, and resolved at length to rise, which I did at 10 o'clock. Head rather confused. My appetite not good, but forced myself to take a cup of strong coffee, a couple of eggs, buttered toast, and a slice of broiled ham. Felt sensible of a weight at my stomach, and resolved to lie down again for an hour or two.

—— Troubled again as I was yesterday; had a restless night—disturbed dreams. Could it have been from the little hoe which I took just before I retired to bed? I certainly eat very moderately, as I was aware that I had symptoms of confirmed dispepsia. Remained in the house most of the day, not feeling any inclination for exercise. Took the remainder of my box of universal pills; think they did me good. Took also a dose of salts, and a couple of seidlitz powders. I finished the last bottle of the dozen of Panacea, which was so strongly recommended in the newspapers for my symptons.

—— To-day I have spent chiefly in my room, reading. Felt alarmed in conning over the symptoms of disease; my case seemed to be exactly described, not under any one particular head, but several. Have some singular feelings in the region of the stomach, and abdominal viscera. My head is also affected, not exactly with pain, but what to me is worse, a kind of indescribable want of feeling.

—— Have some symptoms of Pneumonia, Gastritis, Hydrathorax, but cannot exactly determine to which I am to fall a victim. Took some pills of a new kind. Appetite still fluctuating; not that I am compelled to diminish the quantity or quality of my food, but I seem to take it with comparative relish.

—— Took for dinner to day, roast pig, fried oysters, pie, ice-cream, and several other little articles, but my stomach is in such a wretched state, that I was troubled all the evening with heart-burn, and sour eructations. Heard to-day of poor T. B.'s death, was much shocked as he was carried off with apoplexy without a minute's warning. I have a painful apprehension, that I am threatened with the same disease; I was accordingly bled, and had mustard applied to my feet, which relieved me considerably.

—— Observed on my face to-day, a pimple, which I am fearful may issue in cancer. Took precautions; applied a cooling lotion, and took some cooling medicine. Have some notion of abstaining from wine and porter, the first is rather exciting to my pulse, the latter apoplectic. I sigh for health.

—— To-day so wretched that I determined to apply to Dr. D. Have a notion that physicians know little more than I do myself; feel persuaded now, since I have seen the Dr. He inquired into my symptoms and habits; when enumerating the former he smiled; he expressed surprise that I was no worse when I told him the amount of medicine I had taken. This displayed his ignorance, for I am persuaded that my system needs powerful medicines. Felt extremely provoked when he wrote the following prescription, which he handed to me as he left me—"eat moderately, exercise vigorously, and throw panaceas into the street." It is the last time I shall consult an ignoramus.

—— Had less time to-day to think of my ailments, in consequence of being under the necessity of examining various papers relating to the estate which my father bequeathed to me. My agent tells me that from unexpected events, it is probable I shall be found insolvent. This would indeed cap the climax of my miseries—in such a case, in my present shattered state of health, an alms-house is my only prospect.

—— For the last four months I have made no entry in my diary. It was too true that my affairs had fallen into disorder. The men whom I have entrusted with their management, had taken advantage of my infirm health, and treated me sadly. A mere remnant was left. The prospect of an alms-house was terrible as it was regarded more nearly. I exerted myself incredibly and purchased a small farm. I was compelled to work. It was a miracle it did not kill me. To be up at the dawn of day and follow the plough—how could I endure it? Strange as it may appear, I have survived it, and what is still more remarkable, not a particle of medicine have I touched for three months, and yet I have not one bad symptom. Indeed I feel so much improved in my health, that I have serious thoughts of taking a wife.

Religious Notice.

THE Bulah BAPTIST ASSOCIATION will be held at Mars Hill Meeting House, two miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Saturday before the first Sabbath in August next.

June 20. 25—

English School.

THE subscriber has opened an English School, at the English Male Academy, in Hillsborough, at $3 per quarter.

GEO. W. BRUCE.

June 27. 26 1w

To Mr. H. H. Harris,

WE will, on the 28th July next, at the Post Office in the town of Danburgh, in the state of Georgia, take the depositions of William Allen and others, to be read in evidence on the trial of the suit of Jones & Danforth against you, now pending in the County Court of Orange county, at which time and place you can attend and cross examine, if you think proper.

JONES & DANFORTH.

June 16 25—6w

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Hillsborough Female SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session of this institution will commence July 19th. The Terms of Tuition (payable in advance) are, as heretofore,

Fourth or Lowest Class,	$12 50
Second and Third Class,	15 00
First or Highest Class,	17 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
French,	15 00

☞ The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert three times.

June 20. 25—5w

FEMALE SCHOOL In Hillsborough.

THE Fall Session of Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Monday the 16th of July.

TERMS—English Studies,	$17 50
French (taught by a native,)	15 00
Music,	25 00
Drawing & Painting,	10 00

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, Dr. J. Webb, } Hillsborough.
Rev. E. Nash, Lincoln, N. C.
Rev. Wm S. Plumer, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, Petersburg, Va.

☞ The Newbern Spectator, Raleigh Register, and Standard, will give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

June 14. 24—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 9th of August.

Classical Department, Tuition $18 per session. } W. J. Bingham, John A. Bingham.
English Department, Tuition 6 per session. } W. C. Sutton, John McAllester.
French Department, Tuition 3$ per month. } Jean Odend'hal.

The students in the classical department receive regular instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition and Declamation, without extra charge.

P. S. The Raleigh papers will insert five times.

June 14. 24—5w

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without intermission, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

Notice---Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1837, to wit

On Monday the 2nd of July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 3rd, at John Newland's.
Wednesday the 4th, at Ruffin's Mills.
Thursday the 5th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 6th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.
Saturday the 7th, at Michael Holt's
Monday the 9th, at John S. Turrentine's.
Tuesday the 10th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 11th, at Chesley F. Faucett's
Thursday the 12th, at James Hutchinson's.
Friday the 13th, at Andrew McCauley's
Saturday the 14th, at George A. Mebane's.
Monday the 16th, at Hillsborough.
Tuesday the 17th, at Alvis Nichol's.
Wednesday the 18th, at Mrs. Lydia McKee's
Thursday the 19th, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 20th, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 21st, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Monday the 23d, at Trice's and Pratt's.
Tuesday the 24th, at Musing's, (formerly Z Hegndon's.)
Wednesday the 25th, at Wm. Trice's.
Thursday the 26th, at Chapel Hill.
Friday the 27th, at Wm H. Woods's.

☞ The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1838, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, Sh'ff.

June 7. 23—

China, Glass, and Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street, N. Y.
(Formerly of the firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally in Virginia and N. Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire new STOCK OF GOODS, in the above line, expressly adapted to Southern trade. Every description of rich China, in setts; Cut Glass, together with a complete assortment of Common and Queensware and Stone Ware, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credit will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Slip, New York, June 6. 24—

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars a year*. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on *the most liberal terms*. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor

June 27. 26—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash

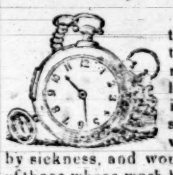
He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.



THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99—

Military.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers of the Second Orange Regiment, that the election for Brigadier General will take place at David Mebane's on the first Saturday in July, where you are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Major General C. Cotten.

BENJ. TROLINGER, *Col.*

June 6 23—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are required and commanded to attend at Hillsborough, on the first Saturday of July next, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial, and for the election of Brigadier General.

E. G. MANGUM, *Col.*

May 29. 22—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

John King, vs. *John Pendergrass & William Pendergrass.* } Original Attachment levied on Negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and plead answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $1 50. 23—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

James Jackson and wife, and others, vs. *Wm Robinson and Lizzy his wife, and Michael Ray and Nancy his wife.* } Petition to Sell Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there answer or demur, that the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $4 50. 26 6w

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own, and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable **Dry Goods**

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, **Queensware, Hats & Shoes,**

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6. 35—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough
April 5. 65—

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Bacon and Lard.

3,000 lbs. of BACON, and a quantity of LARD,

For sale by

ALLEN PARKS.

April 13. 16—

Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing *Ninety Five Dollars*, was found by James R. Montgomery, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Albrights. The owner is requested to come forward, prove properly, pay charges, and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.

Orange county, March 19. 13—3m

Lemay's Almanacks, FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22 01—

Notice.

Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor.

THE Wardens of the Poor, for Orange county, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in September next.

A Superintendent will be appointed on that day; persons desiring the appointment can therefore make application.

All persons having business will attend at that time; and all applications for admitting persons should then be made.

ED. STRUDWICK.

June 6. 23—

Notice.

☞ THE WOOL CARDING MACHINE at Freeland's Mills, is now in readiness for the despatch of work, at the usual prices.

J. J. FREELAND.

June 6. 23

Flour and Corn.

THE subscriber continues to keep at his Mills a supply of FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

THO. W. HOLDEN.

May 29. 22—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.